

Hunger or Deportation: Implications of the Public Charge Rule

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1

Objectives

- Overview of the Public Charge Rule
- Identify key food security and public health implications of the Public Charge Rule
- Describe ways to promote healthy eating among individuals and families who are affected by the Public Charge Rule through research, policy and practice



2

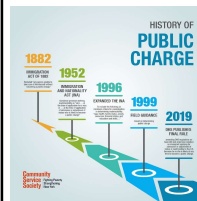
History of Public Charge

- Used in immigration law to refer to a person who is primarily dependent on the government for support
- Enshrined in the first immigration laws in the late 1800s – purposely left vague
- Used by nativists in New York and Massachusetts more than 100 years ago to keep poor Irish Catholic immigrants out of those states
- Used to determine whether Jews fleeing Nazi Germany could enter the US
- Shaped US demographics
- “Always meant to punish the poor”
 - Dr. Lisa Sun-Hee Park, UC-SB Sociologist



3

1999 Public Charge Clarification



Effect on Immigration Status - Getting nutrition assistance through the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) does not make an immigrant a "public charge". That is, an immigrant to the United States will not be deported, denied entry to the country, or denied permanent status because he or she receives food stamps, WIC benefits, free and reduced price school lunches or other nutrition assistance from FNS.

This clarification was part of an announcement by Vice President Al Gore on May 25, 1999, about new USCIS policy and was consistent with the FNS WIC Policy Memorandum #98-7, dated March 19, 1998 that was developed based on agreements reached with the USCIS and the State Department.

4

History of Public Charge & Food Assistance

- Undocumented immigrants have never been eligible to participate in SNAP, the largest program in the domestic hunger safety net
- Lawfully present noncitizens participating in SNAP faced no immigration consequences



5

Public Charge – Current Practice; Still in Effect

Immigration officers decide public charge by evaluating whether an applicant for a green card or an individual seeking to enter the United States on certain visas is likely to become primarily dependent on the government for support



6

Public Charge – Current Practice; Still in Effect

When making a public charge decision, an immigration officer:

- Relies on multiple factors specified in the INA
- Looks at the “totality of the circumstances”
- May also rely on the “affidavit of support”
 - A legally enforceable contract signed by the immigrant’s sponsor, indicating that the sponsor will financially support the immigrant
- Offers strong evidence that the immigrant will not become primarily dependent on the government
- Could consider if applicant used cash aid (such as TANF, also known as “welfare,” or SSI) or long-term institutionalized care
 - Immigrants who have are more likely to be denied admission on public charge grounds
- Use of publicly-funded health care, nutrition, and housing programs are not considered negative factors for purposes of public charge because our current policies recognize that these programs are vital to keeping our communities healthy and safe and individuals productive



7


Public Charge – Current Practice; Still in Effect

At the consulates abroad:

- The officers use the Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM) as guidance on how to make decisions
- Under FAM guidance, officers investigate further into the sponsor’s ability to uphold the affidavit of support



8



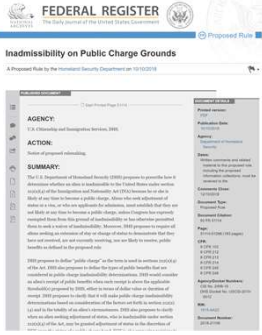
Early 2017 – leaked possible Executive Order regarding public charge

February 2018 - leaked drafts of proposed rule refer to July publication date

March 2018 – OMB received proposed rule

September 2018 – draft rule is released



October 2018 – proposed rule published and comment period begins



9

Proposed New Public Charge Rule

- Aims to broaden the definition of who is to be considered a public charge
- Lowers the threshold for public charge from primarily dependent on to likely to receive a public benefit
- Imposes a specific income rule
- Extends list of publicly-funded programs that can be considered
 - Past and current use can be considered
 - Merely uses an included government program can be considered
 - But, the rule will not be retroactive – it will not punish past use of newly included programs






83 FR 51114

10

Public Comment Period

- More than 216,000 comments
- Types of commenters
 - Highlight public health, anti-hunger and local and state social service agencies
- Other actions
 - Media
 - Rallies
 - Commentaries & perspectives
 - Legal analyses
 - Does Congress have to do this?

11

Figure 1. Public Charge Rule
Proposal Would Affect Some Seeking Entry to the U.S., and Many Who Are Already Here

Included in the Rule:

YES

Immigrants applying for green card or entry to the U.S.


NO

- Asylees
- Legal permanent residents
- Refugees
- Undocumented immigrants
- U.S. citizens

Likely Affected by the Rule:

Families with at least one non-citizen.

Past experience suggests that policy changes targeting the use of public benefits by some immigrants have spillover effects on others and their families



12

Final Public Charge Rule



DOES NOT -

- Create any penalty or disincentive for past, current, or future receipt of public benefits by US citizens or aliens whom Congress has exempted from the public charge ground of inadmissibility
- Apply to US citizens, even if the US citizen is related to an alien subject to the public charge rule
- Apply to aliens whom Congress exempted from the public charge rule such as asylees, refugees, or other vulnerable populations listed as exempt
- Apply to aliens for whom DHS has statutory discretion to waive this ground of inadmissibility, if DHS has exercised such discretion

84 FR 41292

17

Final Public Charge Rule



Includes special provisions for how DHS will consider the receipt of public benefits, as defined in this rule, by:

- Certain members of the US Armed Forces and their families;
- Certain international adoptees; and
- Receipt of Medicaid in certain contexts, especially by aliens under the age of 21, pregnant woman (and women for up to 60 days after giving birth), and for certain services funded by Medicaid under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) or in a school setting

84 FR 41292

18

Final Public Charge Rule



Clarifies that DHS will:

- Only consider public benefits received directly by the alien for the alien's own benefit, or where the alien is a listed beneficiary of the public benefit
- Not attribute receipt of a public benefit by one or more members of the alien's household to the alien unless the alien is also a listed beneficiary of the public benefit
- Apply this rule only to applications and petitions postmarked (or, if applicable, submitted electronically) on or after the effective date of October 15, 2019.
 - Applications and petitions already pending with USCIS on the effective date of the rule were postmarked before the effective date of the rule and were accepted by USCIS will not be subject to the rule

84 FR 41292

19

Public Charge Timeline



20

Public Charge Rule Litigation

ALERT: On Oct. 11, 2019, judges in three separate cases before U.S. District Courts for the Southern District of New York (PDF), Northern District of California (PDF), and Eastern District of Washington (PDF) enjoined DHS from implementing and enforcing the final rule related to the public charge ground of inadmissibility under section 212(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and postponed the effective date of the final rule until there is final resolution in the cases. Two of the injunctions are nationwide and prevent USCIS from implementing the rule anywhere in the United States.

Close this box

Therefore, new DHS Public Charge Rule effective date is on hold due to litigation. DHS continues to follow the 1999 legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) policy guidance – which excludes non-cash benefits (other than institutionalization for long-term care) and special-purpose cash benefits not for income maintenance. So, SNAP is not considered in public charge determinations. If DHS is successful in the litigation, then DHS Public Charge Rule would supersede the 1999 INS guidance.

21

Implications

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Perspective

Hunger or Deportation: Implications of the Trump Administration's Proposed Public Charge Rule

Sara N. Bleich, PhD¹; Sheila Fleischacker, PhD, JD²

ABSTRACT

Until recently, lawfully present noncitizens participating in the US Department of Agriculture Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (hereafter Food Stamp) faced no immigration consequences. However, in September 2019, the Trump Administration proposed a more expansive public charge rule in the Federal Register that would deem lawfully present noncitizens a public charge if they had participated in certain federal safety net programs, including Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. This perspective discusses the proposed rule's implications, particularly for those with professional incomes in promoting effective nutrition education and healthy behavior through research, policy, and practice among individuals who will potentially be affected.

Key Words: immigration, public charge, SNAP, hunger (*J Nutr Educ Behav* 2019;000:1–5).

Accepted January 25, 2019.

INTRODUCTION

Undocumented immigrants have never been eligible to participate in the US Department of Agriculture Supplemental Nutrition Assistance

path to citizenship if immigrants lawfully present or not had participated in certain federal safety net programs, including SNAP.^{1–3} As described by the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the proposed rule would

responsive list of public benefits and government assistance programs specifically, SNAP, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (also known as welfare), Medicaid, Medicare Part D (also known as prescription drug subsidy),

- Declining participation in government assistance program
- Increasing food insecurity and worsening health outcomes
- Straining the charitable food sector and health care system

J Nutr Educ Behav. 2019;000:1-5

22

Declining Participation in Government Assistance Program

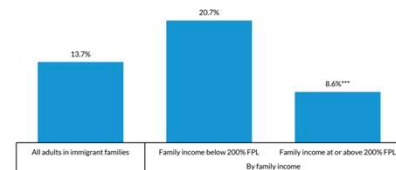
- DHS estimated in the proposed rule at least 382,000 would be impacted
- Significant potential to decrease participation; declines already happening
- Likely exceeding the number subject to the rule due to fear or confusion



J Nutr Educ Behav. 2019;000:1-5

23

FIGURE 1
Share of Adults in Immigrant Families That Avoided Noncash Public Benefits in the Past Year Because of Green Card Concerns, Overall and by Family Income, December 2018



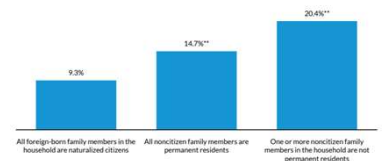
Source: Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey, December 2018.

Notes: FPL = federal poverty level. Adults are ages 18 to 64. Respondents reported that either they or someone in their family did not apply for or stopped participating in noncash public benefits because they worried it would disqualify them or a family member from obtaining a green card.

*** Estimate differs significantly from adults in immigrant families with family incomes below 200 percent of FPL at the 0.05 level, using two-tailed tests.

24

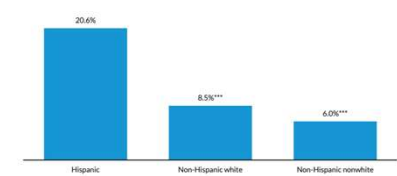
FIGURE 3
Share of Adults in Immigrant Families That Avoided Noncash Public Benefits in the Past Year Because of Green Card Concerns, by Household Citizenship and Immigration Status, December 2018



Source: Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey, December 2018.
Notes: Adults are ages 18 to 64. Categories are constructed around the citizenship and immigration status of the foreign-born family members in the household, but each group may contain US-born family members (including the respondent). Respondents reported that either they or someone in their family did not apply for or stopped participating in noncash public benefits because they worried it would disqualify them or a family member from obtaining a green card.
** Estimate differs significantly from adults in households where all foreign-born family members are naturalized citizens at the 0.05 level, using two-tailed tests.
*** Estimate differs significantly from adults in households where all foreign-born family members are naturalized citizens at the 0.01 level, using two-tailed tests.

25

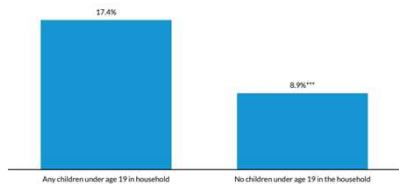
FIGURE 4
Share of Adults in Immigrant Families That Avoided Noncash Public Benefits in the Past Year Because of to Green Card Concerns, by Race and Ethnicity, December 2018



Source: Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey, December 2018.
Notes: Adults are ages 18 to 64. The non-Hispanic nonwhite category includes non-Hispanic respondents who either do not identify as white or identify as more than one race. Respondents reported that either they or someone in their family did not apply for or stopped participating in noncash public benefits because they worried it would disqualify them or a family member from obtaining a green card.
*** Estimate differs significantly from Hispanic adults at the 0.01 level, using two-tailed tests.

26

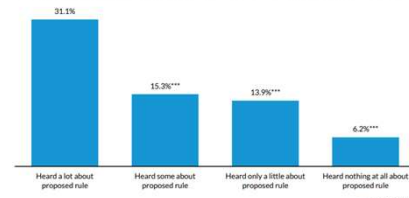
FIGURE 5
Share of Adults in Immigrant Families That Avoided Noncash Public Benefits in the Past Year Because of Green Card Concerns, by Presence of Children in the Household, December 2018



Source: Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey, December 2018.
Notes: Adults are ages 18 to 64. Respondents reported that either they or someone in their family did not apply for or stopped participating in noncash public benefits because they worried it would disqualify them or a family member from obtaining a green card.
*** Estimate differs significantly from adults with any children under age 19 in the household at the 0.01 level, using two-tailed tests.

27

FIGURE 6
Share of Adults in Immigrant Families That Avoided Noncash Public Benefits in the Past Year Because of Green Card Concerns, by Awareness of the 2018 Proposed Public Charge Rule, December 2018



Source: Well-Being and Basic Needs Survey, December 2018.
Notes: Adults are ages 18 to 64. Respondents reported that either they or someone in their family did not apply for or stopped participating in noncash public benefits because they worried it would disqualify them or a family member from obtaining a green card.
*** Estimate differs significantly from adults who heard "a lot" about the proposed rule at the 0.01 level, using two-tailed tests.

28

Declining WIC Participation

- Evidence suggests the risk of deportation is negatively associated with participating in WIC
 - Mexican-origin families are the most sensitive when it comes to deportations and program use
- A recent news report explained the unprecedented number of women and children are withdrawing from WIC since the proposed public charge rule last fall



29

USDA Food and Nutrition Service Actions

On March 25, 2019, the USDA Food and Nutrition Service Administrator Brandon Lipps blogged about a series of roundtable meetings he is participating in with WIC directors, participants, retailers, and other partners from across the US to address the obstacles WIC participants and potential participants and how to better support state and local agency staff.



Lance Cheung/U.S. Department of Agriculture

30

Increasing Food Insecurity

- Nearly 20 million children (25%) live in a family with an immigrant parent
 - Majority of these children are citizens (86%)
- Undocumented immigrants commonly live in a household that receives SNAP or other safety net programs
- Unauthorized immigrants are ineligible for nearly all safety net programs
- Undocumented parents often apply for assistance on behalf of their children
- Immigrant families may choose to remove their children from safety net programs (or not enroll at all) to keep their families together, which makes these children the most vulnerable.



J Nutr Educ Behav. 2019;000:1-5

31

Worsening Health Outcomes

- SNAP Participation was linked to significant improvements in birth outcomes and better academic learning during school-aged years and was shown to lead to significant improvements in adult health
 - Emerging evidence on increasing LBW among Latino mothers
- A fallout in Medicaid enrollment will increase the uninsured rate and reduce access to care, which will likely worsen health outcomes
 - Simulation study estimated parents to disenroll between 0.8 million and 1.9 million children with specific medical needs from health and nutrition benefits
- Medical expenses are the largest contributor to increasing the number of individuals in poverty



J Nutr Educ Behav. 2019;000:1-5

32

Straining the Charitable Food Sector and the Health Care System

- Participation in SNAP for 6 months is associated with 35% less food pantry use (from 21% to 13%)
- Likely increase reliance on the charitable food sector greatly, which historically occurs during periods when regulatory or budgetary changes reduce SNAP participation
- Impact of reduced Medicaid, strain health care system



J Nutr Educ Behav. 2019;000:1-5

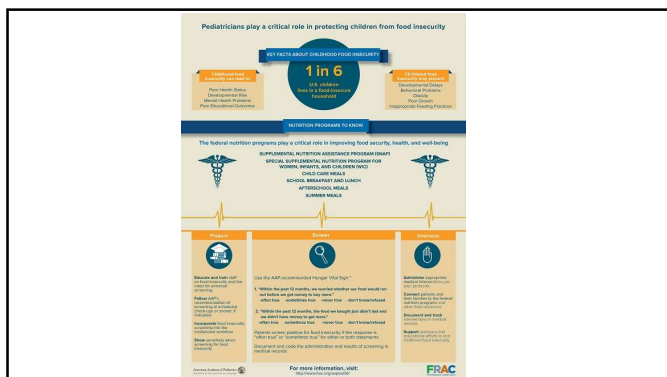
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Data Challenges & Opportunities

- Limited nationally representative monitoring and surveillance of immigrant and refugee populations
- Scarce time-sensitive evaluation methodologies and funding support structures in place to objectively track food security or other health related outcomes



34



35

Medical-Legal Partnerships



- Integrates legal assistance as a vital part of the healthcare delivery system
- Removes non-medical barriers to children and families' health and well-being
- Addresses adverse social conditions negatively impacting health through a variety of modalities
- Involves direct patient contact, provider training, and/or systemic advocacy

36

SNAP-Ed

- Utilizing outreach efforts
- Maximizing direct education and promotion regarding eating healthy on a budget
- Leveraging policy, system changes, and environmental supports to promote healthy eating



37

Leveraging Networks

- Sharing best practices and lessons learned
 - Navigating IRBs
 - Building trust
- Developing interdisciplinary, multisite research and evaluation projects
- Managing secondary trauma effects



38

Additional Things to Ponder

- Continuing declines
 - How to prevent
 - How to track
 - How to share findings
- Is the final rule, really final?
 - How to share comments throughout rulemaking process
 - How to ensure clarity on possible final rule provisions
 - How to track and share impacts with key stakeholders

What's Next for the Public Charge Rule?

What is the public charge rule?

For those applying from within the U.S.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

• Are DHS rules for rule?

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For those applying from outside the U.S.

U.S. Department of State (DOS)

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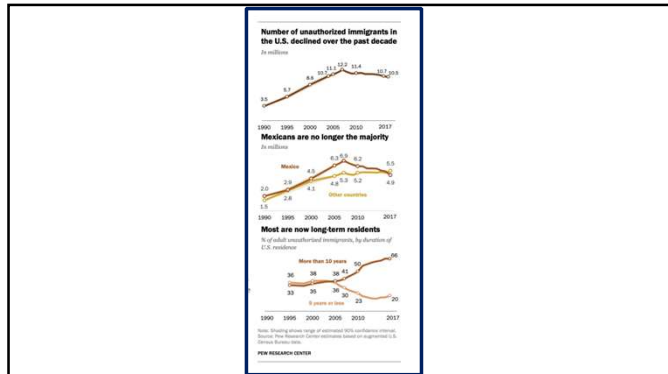
Hunger or Deportation: Implications of the Public Charge Rule

sheilafly9@gmail.com

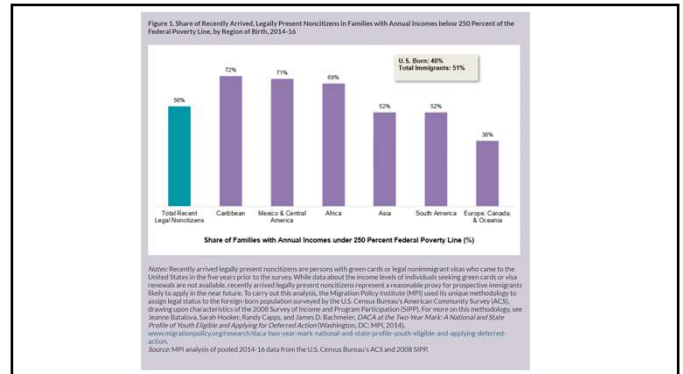
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40



41



42

Table 1. Number and Share of Recently Arrived, Legally Present Noncitizens in Families with Annual Incomes below 250 Percent of the Federal Poverty Line (FPL) by Region of Birth and Top 25 Countries of Birth (2014-16) and Share of Total Green Cards Obtained in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 via Family Sponsorship

	Total	In Families with Annual Incomes below 250 Percent FPL		Share of Total FY 2016 Green Cards Obtained via Family Sponsorship (%)
		Number	Share of Total (%)	
Total Recent Legal Noncitizens	4,048,000	2,296,000	56.7	68.0
South & Central America	1,172,000	658,000	56.1	95.0
Caribbean	459,000	333,000	72.5	66.1
South America	293,000	143,000	48.8	95.0
Europe, Canada, and Oceania	141,000	255,000	36.1	13.4
Asia	1,190,000	1,041,000	87.4	55.5
Africa	135,000	229,000	68.1	55.2
Top 25 Countries of Birth				
India	668,000	127,000	19.0	61.7
China/Hong Kong	198,000	254,000	63.3	60.2
Mexico	194,000	201,000	62.9	95.4
Cuba	136,000	148,000	75.8	11.4
Philippines	148,000	54,000	36.5	86.3
Dominican Republic	127,000	35,000	27.6	99.0
Canada	118,000	27,000	22.9	55.0
Vietnam	87,000	56,000	63.3	96.1
Korea	80,000	43,000	53.6	70.1
Iran	78,000	62,000	62.4	8.4
Japan	67,000	21,000	31.3	46.7
United Kingdom	66,000	13,000	20.9	18.1
Spain	63,000	42,000	66.7	76.9
Israel	60,000	26,000	43.3	79.3
Venezuela	55,000	34,000	61.8	54.0

Notes: Recently arrived legally present noncitizens are persons with green cards or legal nonimmigrant visas who came to the United States in the five years prior to the survey.

Source: Data in the first three columns are from MPI analysis of pooled 2014-16 data from the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS and 2008 SHIP with MPI legal status assignments; data on the share of green cards in FY 2016 reviewed based on family relations are from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Immigration Statistics, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2016*, Table 15, www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2016.

43

Table 6. Welfare Use for Households with Children by Immigration Status, 2009

	Using Any Welfare	Cash Assistance	Food Assistance	Housing Assistance ¹	Medicaid	Average Number of Programs for Households Using Welfare
All Immigrants	56.6%	5.8%	42.4%	4.4%	44.8%	2.1
Native	38.7%	6.6%	27.3%	4.9%	31.6%	2.2
Illegal Immigrants	71.0%	1.4%	59.4%	n/a	43.8%	2.0
Mexican Illegal	79.0%	0.7%	69.2%	n/a	61.0%	2.1
Legal Immigrants	51.8%	7.2%	36.7%	5.9%	41.7%	2.1
Non-Refugee Countries ²	51.8%	7.0%	36.9%	5.3%	41.6%	2.1
Less-Educated (Non-Refugees) ³	71.8%	11.2%	55.2%	9.2%	57.9%	2.3
Mexican Legal Immigrants	71.4%	10.7%	56.2%	6.4%	57.5%	2.3

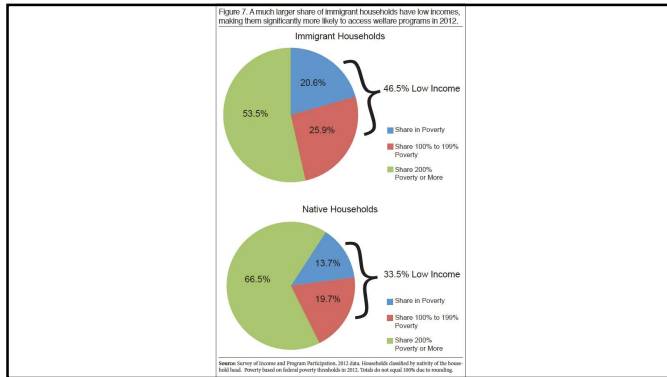
Source: Center for Immigration Studies analysis of the 2010 March Current Population Surveys. The survey asks about welfare use in the calendar year prior to the year of the survey. Legal status is based on the characteristics of the household head. Analysis is confined to households with one or more children (under age 18). Cash welfare includes SSI and TANF; food assistance includes WIC, free/reduced school lunch, and food stamps; and housing assistance includes public housing and rent subsidies.

¹ Household heads are the persons whose name is on the lease or deed. The methodology used to calculate legal status assumes that the head of the household cannot be an illegal immigrant if the household receives housing assistance of some kind.

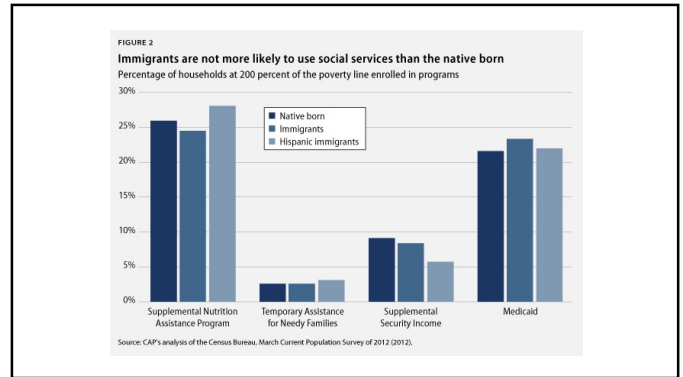
² See Table 2 for list of refugee sending countries.

³ Household headed by persons with no more than high school education.

44



45



46

Category of people subject to new test	Estimated number of people subject to new test annually	Agency/official applying the test
Seeking an immigrant visa		
Applying for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident	382,264	Department of Homeland Security/immigration officials
Applying for admission to United States as lawful permanent resident	529,847	State Department/consular officials
Total	912,111	
Seeking a nonimmigrant visa		
Applying for a nonimmigrant visa to temporarily stay in the United States	10,010,396	State Department/consular officials
Applying for an extension of stay or change of nonimmigrant status	517,508	Department of Homeland Security/immigration officials
Total	10,527,904	

Sources: The estimate in row 1 is from Table 40 of U.S. Department of Homeland Security, "Inadmissibility on Public Charge Grounds: A Proposed Rule by the Homeland Security Department on 10/10/2018" (2018), available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/10/10/2018-21106/inadmissibility-on-public-charge-grounds>. This estimate is the annual average of people who applied for adjustment of status from 2012 to 2016 who are not exempt from the LPC test. The estimates in rows 2 and 3 ("Applying for admission" and "Applying for a nonimmigrant visa") are from the author's calculations from Table 1 in U.S. Department of State, "Report of the Visa Office 2017" available at <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa/law/visa-statistics/annual-reports/report-of-the-visa-office-2017.html> (last accessed October 2018). Both figures are annual averages of visas issued from 2013 to 2017. The figures in rows 2 and 3 are likely conservative estimates, as they are based on the number of visas issued rather than the number of visa applications. The estimate in row 4 is the author's calculation from Tables 42, 43, and 44 of the Department of Homeland Security proposed rule. It is the annual average of people who applied for an extension of stay or change of nonimmigrant status from 2012 to 2016.

47

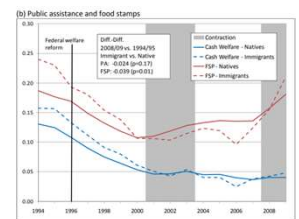
Evidence of Declines from Welfare Reform

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193)

Law: Eliminated eligibility for legal immigrants to key safety net programs including cash welfare assistance for families with children, Food Stamps, Medicaid, CHIP, and SSI

Impacts: Participation in these programs declined for immigrants compared with native citizens; some of the largest declines were for Food Stamps

- One analysis, using data from 1995 through 2010, found that Food Stamp participation among immigrants compared with native citizens declined significantly by 3.9%



48

Table 4: Household Safety Net Participation Rates, for Immigrant-Headed Households with Children with Income Less than 200% of Poverty

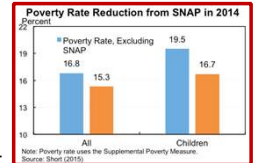
		N	Any safety net	Public assistance	Food stamps	Medicaid/SCHIP	School lunch	SSI
Pre-reform (1994/1995)								
Arrived 6+ years ago, pre-enactment	(1)	6294	0.811	0.221	0.353	0.474	0.680	0.058
Arrived <=5 years ago, pre-enactment	(2)	1648	0.792	0.287	0.394	0.553	0.569	0.049
Post-reform (2008/2009)								
Arrived 6+ years ago, pre-enactment	(3)	6898	0.837	0.076	0.301	0.672	0.634	0.048
Arrived 6+ years ago, post-enactment	(4)	3669	0.843	0.072	0.316	0.676	0.601	0.022
Arrived <=5 years ago, post-enactment	(5)	1875	0.836	0.073	0.330	0.645	0.532	0.018
Post-reform - Pre-reform								
Arrived 6+ years ago	(4)-(1)		0.032	-0.149	-0.037	0.202	-0.079	-0.036
Arrived <=5 years ago	(5)-(2)		0.044	-0.214	-0.064	0.092	-0.036	-0.031

Notes: Authors' tabulations of 1995, 1996, 2009, and 2010 CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement data. Sample includes households with children under 18 with heads born not a U.S. citizen and living in households with income under 200% of poverty and program participation is measured at the household level. Any safety net program participation means someone in the household participated in public assistance (AFDC/TANF or GA), food stamps, Medicaid/SCHIP, free or reduced price School Lunch, SSI, public housing or received a rental subsidy from the government, or energy assistance. Arrival cohort is assigned using when the household head came to the US to stay. See text for details about coding of time of arrival.

49

Government Assistance (specifically SNAP) & Poverty Alleviation

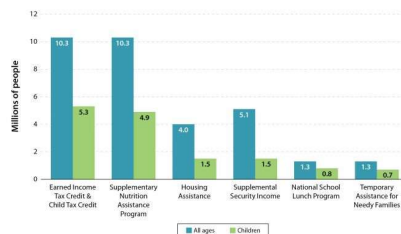
- Initially developed to prevent hunger and enable workers to work and children to grow up and thrive, even if their families or our nation fell on tough times
- Lifts individuals and families out of poverty; in 2014, this included more than four million people
- Known as an "automatic economic stabilizer"
 - Dampens the depths of recession and protects the larger national economy; because, as an entitlement program SNAP automatically expands when individuals and families qualify for the program without direct legislative or executive actions at the federal or state levels



50

Figure 7: Number of people lifted out of poverty by safety net programs in 2012

In 2012 SNAP lifted 10 million people out of poverty, an impact equivalent to the combined EITC and child tax credit.

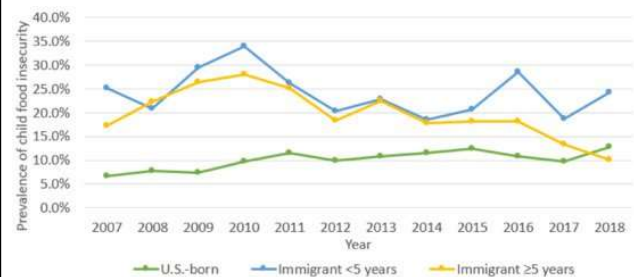


Source: Sherman and Tan (2015), CBPP v.6.
Note: The Urban Institute Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) calculations using the Transfer Income Model, version 3.1 (TIM3) microsimulation model that accounts for underreporting of benefit receipt in the CPS ASEC March. TIM3 is maintained and developed by the Urban Institute, under primary funding from OMB, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. Calculations for the tax credit, SNAP housing, SSI, and TANF are from Sherman and Tan (2015). The calculation for the National School Lunch Program is updated from CBPP v.6.

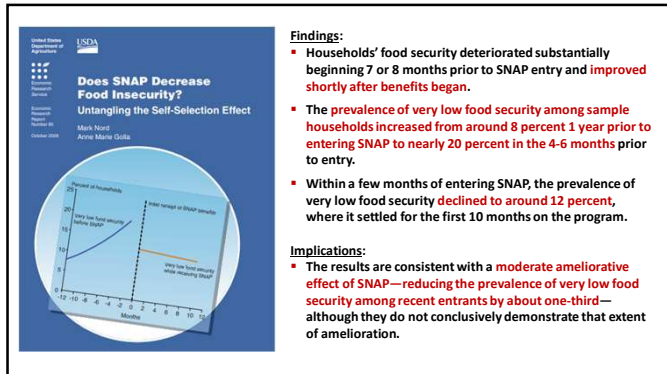
HAMILTON
BROOKINGS

51

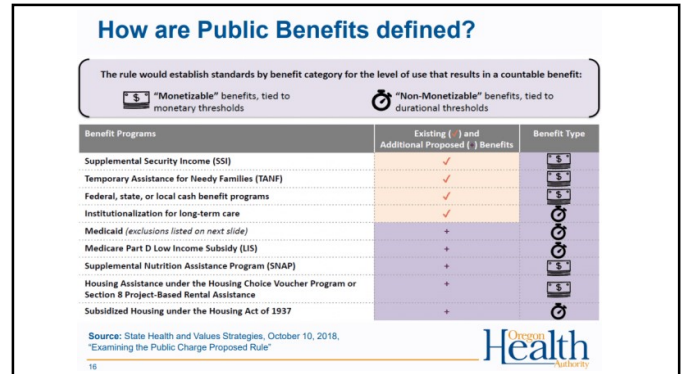
Immigrants' Increased Risk of Food Security



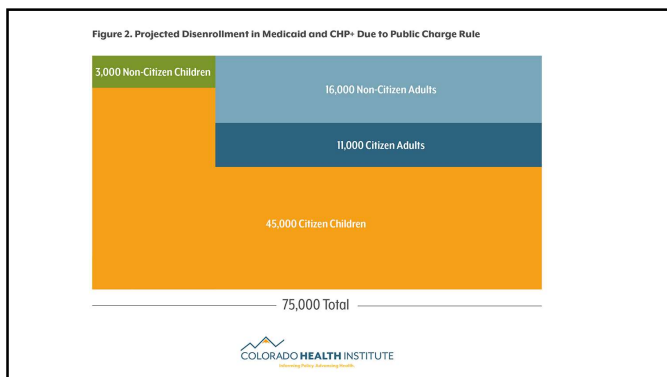
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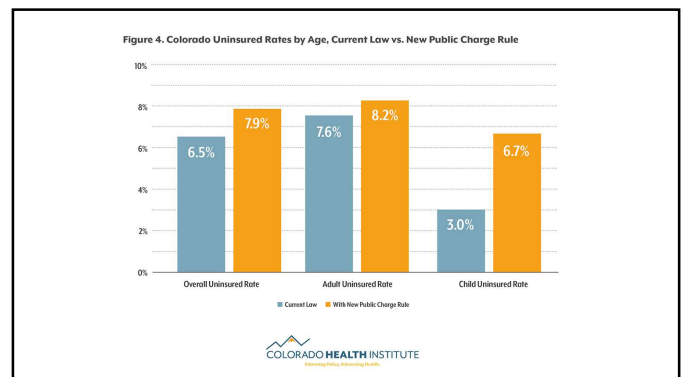
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54



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56

Sanctuary or Safe Cities, Counties & States



61